

Kentucky



Gazette.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF PER ANNUM,

NEW SERIES—NO. 35.—VOL. 2.

True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

SPECIE, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXXIX

LEXINGTON, Ky. FRIDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

OFFICE OF THE COMM'Y GEN. OF SUB-

SISTENCE.

Washington July 11, 1825.

SEPARATE Proposals will be received at this Office, until the first day of October next, for the delivery of Provisions for the use of Troops of the United States, to be delivered in bulk, upon inspection, as follows:

At New-Orleans.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fresh fine flour
3200 gallons of good proof whiskey
220 bushels of good sound beans
3520 pounds of good hard soap
1800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels of good clean salt
900 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Pensacola.

600 barrels of pork
1250 do of fresh fine flour
8000 gallons of good proof whiskey
550 bushels of good sound beans
8300 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
140 bushels of good clean salt
2250 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baton Rouge.

200 barrels of pork
400 do of fresh fine flour
2600 gallons of good proof whiskey
150 bushels of good sound beans
4500 pounds of good hard soap
1200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
40 bushels of good clean salt
750 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of October, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Natchitoches.

180 barrels of pork
375 do fresh fine flour
2400 gallons of good proof whiskey
165 bushels of good sound beans
2640 pounds of good hard soap
1240 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
42 bushels of good clean salt
675 gallons of good cider vinegar
One-half on the first day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the first day of December, 1826.

At Cantonment Gibson, mouth of the Verdigrise, 150 miles above Fort Smith.

300 barrels of pork
625 do of fresh flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
260 bushels of good sound beans
4400 pounds of good hard soap
2000 do of good harp tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels of good clean salt
1125 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Council Bluffs, Missouri.

1000 barrels of pork
2000 do of fresh fine flour
45000 gallons of good proof whiskey
900 bushels of good sound beans
300 do of good clean salt
13000 pounds of good hard soap
6000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
3500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Fort Armstrong, Mississippi.

150 barrels of pork
300 do of fresh fine flour
1700 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
2000 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
50 bushels of good clean salt
The whole on the 1st day of June, 1826.

At Prairie du Chien, Mississippi.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
860 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt
450 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the first day of June, 1826.

At St. Peters, Mississippi.

420 barrels of pork
750 do of fresh fine flour
5760 gallons of good proof whiskey
6000 pounds of good hard soap
3200 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
100 bushels of good clean salt
1500 gallons of good cider vinegar
The whole on the 15th day of June, 1826.

At Green Bay.

875 barrels of pork
3200 do of fine fresh flour
6000 gallons of good proof whiskey
500 bushels of good sound beans
2000 pounds of good hard soap
4000 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
150 bushels of good clean salt
2500 gallons of good cider vinegar
One half on the 1st day of June, 1826, and the remainder on the thirtieth day of June, 1826.

At Detroit.

120 barrels of pork
250 do of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
100 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 do of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
30 bushels of good clean salt

450 gallons good cider vinegar
One half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June 1826.

At the Sault de St. Marie, outlet of Lake Superior.

370 barrels of pork
780 do fine fresh flour
5000 gallons good proof whiskey
340 bushels good sound beans
5500 pounds good hard soap
2500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
90 bushels good clean salt
1400 gallons good cider vinegar
One half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the 30th day of June, 1826.

At Mackinack.

75 barrels of pork
156 do fine fresh flour
1000 gallons of good proof whiskey
70 bushels good sound beans
1100 pounds good hard soap
500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
20 bushels good clean salt
280 gallons good cider vinegar
One half on the first day of June, 1826.
The remainder on the thirtieth of June, 1826.

At Pittsburg.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
300 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Niagara, N. Y.

60 barrels of pork
125 do fresh fine flour
300 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Sackett's Harbor.

240 barrels of pork
500 do fresh fine flour
3000 gallons good proof whiskey
200 bushels good sound beans
3000 pounds good hard soap
1500 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
56 bushels good clean salt
800 gallons good cider vinegar
One-fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
One-fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Boston.

300 barrels of pork No 1 full hooped
625 do fresh fine flour
4000 gallons of good proof whiskey
275 bushels good sound beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At New York.

300 Barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
275 bushels good sound Beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st of June 1826
One fourth on the first of September 1826
One fourth on the first of December 1826
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At Fort Delaware.

60 barrels of pork
125 do fresh fine flour
300 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Baltimore.

120 barrels of Baltimore packed prime pork
250 barrels fresh fine Howard street flour
1600 gallons good proof whiskey
110 bushels good sound beans
1750 pounds good hard soap
800 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
28 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Fort Washington.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
300 gallons good proof whiskey
55 bushels good sound beans
880 pounds good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March, 1827.

At Old Point Comfort.

660 barrels of pork
1375 do off fresh fine flour
8300 gallons of good proof whiskey
605 bushels of good sound beans
9680 pounds of good hard soap
4400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
154 bushels good clean salt
2475 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At the U. S. Arsenal, near Richmond.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the first day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first day of March 1827.

At Smithville, N. C.

60 barrels of pork
125 do of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March 1827.

At Charleston, S. C.

120 barrels of pork
250 barrels of fresh fine flour
1600 gallons of good proof whiskey
110 bushels of good sound beans
1760 pounds of good hard soap
800 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March 1827.

At Savannah, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st day of June, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of September, 1826.
One fourth on the 1st day of December, 1826.
And the remainder on the 1st day of March 1827.

At Augusta, Geo.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first June, 1826.
One fourth on the first September, 1826.
One fourth on the first December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One fourth on the first June, 1826.
One fourth on the first September, 1826.
One fourth on the first December, 1826.
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At St. Augustine.

60 barrels of pork
125 barrels of fresh fine flour
800 gallons of good proof whiskey
55 bushels of good sound beans
830 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
14 bushels good clean salt
225 gallons of good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st of June 1826.
One fourth on the first of September 1826.
One fourth on the first of December 1826.
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At New York.

600 barrels of New York mess Pork
625 do fresh fine Flour
4000 gallons good proof Whiskey
275 bushels good sound Beans
4400 pounds good hard soap
2000 do good hard tallow candles, with cotton wicks
70 bushels good clean salt
1125 gallons good cider vinegar
One fourth on the 1st of June 1826.
One fourth on the first of September 1826.
One fourth on the first of December 1826.
And the remainder on the first of March 1827.

At Fort Armstrong.

It is understood that the pork to be contracted for (except at the depots at Boston, New York, and Baltimore, where the quality is otherwise designated) is to consist of an entire hog to the barrel, except feet, legs, ears, and snout, which are inadmissible. Should the hog be of less weight than 200 pounds, the deficiency is to be made up of good fat side pieces. No more than one head is allowed to a barrel of pork. The contractor may, at his option, exclude the hams and make up the deficiency with good side pieces. The candles to be made of good hard tallow, with cotton wicks.

The pork, beans, flour, whiskey, salt, and vinegar, must be delivered in strong and secure barrels, and the soap and candles, in strong and secure boxes, of convenient size for transportation.

The pork, whiskey, vinegar, and flour, in seasoned heart of white oak barrels the pork in barrels full hooped. The pork contracted for, to be delivered at Natchitoches, Cantonment Gibson, Council Bluffs, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, and St. Peter's, to be carefully packed with Turk's Island salt. The pieces not to exceed ten pounds in weight.

The provisions are to be inspected at the time of delivery, and the contractor to be liable for the expense of inspecting, and all other expenses, until they are safely delivered at such store houses as may be designated by the U. S. Agent. The privilege is reserved to the United States of increasing or diminishing the quantities to be delivered, one-third, on giving 60 days previous notice.

The provisions to be delivered at Council Bluffs, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien and St. Peters, must pass St. Louis for their ultimate destination by the 5th April, 1826, and, if contracted for above that post, they must be on board the boats and ready for transportation by that period. A failure in this particular, will be considered a breach of contract, and the Department will be authorized to purchase to supply the deficiency.

The quantity to be contracted for at the Council Bluffs, Cantonment Gibson, Fort Armstrong, Prairie-du-Chien, St. Peter's, Green Bay, and the Sault de St. Marie, will depend on the crops and

Natural History.

MOUNT VESUVIUS. Concluded from our last.

We closed our last with the account of the eruption which took place on the 15th of June 1744, from which time until 1804 Vesuvius remained in a state of almost constant tranquility. Symptoms of a fresh eruption manifested themselves for several months, when at length on the night of the 11th of August, a deep roaring was heard at the Hermitage of Salvador, and the places adjacent to the mountain, accompanied by shocks of an earthquake, which were sensibly felt at Pesina. On the following day at noon, a thick black smoke rose from the mouth of the crater, which, dilating prodigiously, covered the whole volcano. In the evening loud explosions were heard; and at Naples a column of fire was seen to rise from the aperture, carrying up stones in a state of complete ignition, which fell again into the crater. The noise with which these igneous explosions were accompanied, resembled the roarings of the most dreadful tempest, and the whistling of the most furious winds; while the celerity with which the substances were ejected, was such that the first emission had not terminated, when it was succeeded by a second. Small molten cutes were at this time formed of a fluid matter, resembling a variegated paste of a red colour, which flowed from the mouth of the crater; and these became more considerable in proportion as the matter accumulated.

In this state the eruption continued several days, the fire being equally intense, with frequent and dreadful noises. On the 28th amid these fearful symptoms, another aperture, ejecting fire and stones, situated behind the crater, was seen from Naples. The burning mass of lava which escaped from the crater on the following day, was distinguished from Torre del Greco, having the appearance of a vitreous fluid, and advancing towards the base of the mountain between the South and South west. It reached the base on the 30th, having flowed from the aperture, in less than 24 hours, a distance of 3,053 feet, when its main breadth appeared to be 350, but at the base 860 feet. In its course it divided into four branches, and finally reached a spot called the Guide's Reat. Its entire progress to this point was more than a mile, so that, taking a mean proportion, this lava flowed at the rate of eight-six feet an hour.

At the time of this eruption Koizbue was at Naples. Vesuvius lay opposite to his window, and when it was dark he could clearly perceive in what manner the masses of fire rolled down the mountain. As long as any glimmering of light remained, that part of the mountain was to be seen, on the declivity of which the lava formed a straight but oblique line. As soon however as it was perfectly dark, and the mountain itself had vanished from their sight, it seemed as if a comet with a long tail stood in the sky. The spectacle was awful and grand!

He ascended the mountain on the morning succeeding the opening of a new gulf, and approached the crater as nearly as prudence would allow. From its centre ascended the sulphurous yellow cone which the eruption of this year had formed; on the other side, a thick smoke perpetually arose from the abyss opened during the preceding night. The side of the crater opposite to him, which rose considerably higher than that on which he stood, afforded a singular aspect; for it was covered with little pillars of smoke, which burst forth from it, and had some resemblance to extinguished lights. The air over the crater was actually embodied, and was clearly to be seen in a tumultuous motion. Below, it boomed, and roared dreadfully, like the most violent hurricane; but occasionally a sudden deadly stillness ensued for some moments, after which the roaring recommenced with double vehemence, and the smoke burst forth in thicker and blacker clouds. It was, he observes, as if the spirit of the mountain had suddenly tried to stop the gulf, while the flames indignantly refused to enter the confinement.

It is remarkable, that the great eruption of 1805 happened on the 12th of August, within a day of that of the preceding year. Subterraneous noises had been previously heard, and a general apprehension of some violent commotion prevailing, the inhabitants of Torre del Greco and Annunziata had left their homes, through the apprehension of a shower of fire and ashes, similar to that which buried Pompeii. The stream of lava took the same course with that of 1794, described above, one of the branches following the direction of the great road, and rolling towards the sea. The stream soon divided again, and spreading itself with an increased celerity, swept away many houses and the finest plantations. The other branch at first took the direction of Portici, which was threatened; but turning and joining the preceding one, formed a sort of islet of boiling lava in the middle, both entering the sea, and composing a promontory of volcanic matter. In the space of twenty minutes, the whole extent of ground which the lava occupied was on fire, offering a terrible yet singular spectacle, as the burning trees presented the aspect of white flames, in contrast with those of the volcanic matter, which were red. The lava swept along with a prodigious mass of whatever occurred in its course, and, on its reaching the sea, nothing was to be seen or heard for a great extent of shore, beside the boiling and hissing arising from the conflict of the water and fire.

It remains now to introduce a slight notice of the eruption of 1806, which, without any sensible indication, took place on the evening of the 31st of May, when a bright flame rose from the mountain to the height of about 600 feet, shewing, rising alternately, and affording so clear a light, that a letter might have been read at the distance of a league around the mountain. On the following morning, without any earthquake preceding, as had been customary, the volcano began to eject inflamed substances from three new mouths, pretty near to each other, and about 650 feet from the summit. The lava took the direction of Torre del Greco and Annunziata, approaching Portici, on the road leading from Naples to Pompeii. Throughout the whole of the second of June, a noise was heard, resembling that of two armies engaged, when the discharges of Artillery and Musketry are very brisk. The current of lava now resembled a wall of glass in a state of fusion, sparks and flashes issuing from it from time to time, with a powerful detonation. Vines, trees, houses—whatever objects in short

encountered on its way, were instantly overthrown or destroyed. In one part, where it met with the resistance of a wall, it formed a cascade of fire. In a few days Portici, Pesina and Torre del Greco, were covered with ashes thrown out by the volcano; and, on the ninth, the two former places were deluged with a thick black rain, consisting of a species of mud filled with sulphurous particles. On the first of July, the ancient crater had wholly disappeared, being filled with ashes and lava, and a new one was formed in the eastern part of the mountain, about 600 feet in depth, and having about the same width at the opening. Several persons on the above day, descended about half way down this new mouth, and remained half an hour very near the flames, admiring the spectacle presented by the liquid lava, which bubbled up at the bottom of the crater, like fused matter in a glass house. This eruption continued until September, made great ravages, and was considered as one of the most terrible that had occurred in the memory of the inhabitants.

CREEK INDIANS

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Eastern Department, Georgia June 13, 1825.

SIR: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the correspondence referred to by your Excellency, in your verbal communication of this morning, representing the indications of hostility recently manifested by the Indians on the western frontier of this State, numbered 1 to 4, inclusively, together with your instructions to Capt. Harrison, of the 10th of the present month. Of this paper which I return herewith, I have to request the favour of a copy, with such information as that officer shall communicate, touching the execution of the important duty assigned to him.

With the greatest respect, I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES,
Maj. Gen. Commanding

His Excellency Gov. TROUP.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Milledgeville 13th June, 1825.

SIR: I have this moment had the honour to receive your communication of the 14th inst., on the subject of the survey of the ceded country, and the running of the dividing line between Alabama and Georgia, and in which you request, that, in conformity with the expressed will of your government, both the survey and the running of the line may be suspended "until the period arrives at which the removal of the Indians is required."

It would give me great pleasure to comply with my request of your government. You would

see reasonable and proper. As, however, there

exists two independent parties to the question,

each is permitted to decide for itself; and with all

due deference to yours, I must be permitted to say,

that my apprehension of the right and of the

wrong, leads me to the opposite conclusion; the

conclusion to which the Legislature of Georgia,

upon mature reflection, recently arrived by an almost unanimous voice, and which was made the

foundation of my late communication to the Sec-

retary of War, and any more recent one to you

upon the same subject.

I would deeply lament if any act proceeding

from myself, should cause the least embarrassment

to yourself or to your government, especially con-

sidering the critical relations in which the United

States stand to the Indians, and the great interest

which the Government of Georgia feels in their

early and satisfactory adjustment; but it cannot be

expected by your government that important inter-

ests are to be surrendered, and rights deemed un-

questionable, abandoned by Georgia, because of

any embarrassments which may arise in the inter-

course and negotiations with the United States

and Indians—I set too just a value on your high

character to believe that you would willingly cre-

ate them—I am equally persuaded that none will

be suffered to exist which can with propriety be re-

moved; and I know you will pardon me when I take

the liberty of saying, that those to whom you refer

ought not to exist for a single moment. Upon eve-

ry principle & practice of diplomacy, the particular

instruction of your government which has given rise

to these embarrassments, ought at this moment to

be taken and held as no instruction at all; for it is

now known to you, that what purports to be an in-

struction, was given upon information which was

believed to be true, but which was turned out to be

false, and the presumption is irresistible, that the

state of things being changed, your government, so

far from desiring to press the execution, would gladly

withdraw the instruction, and that without incur-

ring any, the least responsibility, you are at per-

fect liberty to consider it withdrawn. It is not for

me to instruct, but to derive instruction from you

in every thing connected with the military art;

and you know as well as I, that no principle is bet-

ter settled than the one which justifies disobe-

dience to positive orders under a change of circum-

stances. I say that the instruction had its origin

singularly in a falsehood imposed upon your govern-

ment by its own Agent; and that, but for that falsehood,

the instruction would not have been given.

You have the proof of it in common sense, and in

the documents and evidence connected with the late

disturbances: if you want more proof, look

into the gazetteer of yesterday, where you will find

a council of hostile Indians assembled by the Agent,

proclaiming by acclamation his innocence of

the death of M'Intosh, because that death follow-

ed not from the survey, but the law of the Nation.

Your government is informed by the Agent, that

the hostile Indians are in array against us, because

the government of Georgia interfered to procure

the consent to the survey. The same Indians tes-

tify to the falsehood of the declaration, and the di-

lemma is, that if the Agent is to be believed in the

one case, the Indians cannot be in the other. You

see, therefore, Sir, plainly, the result.

The Government of the United States, indemnifying itself in all things with the Agent, assumes

for granted what is false; issues, in consequence

thereof, a pre-emptory order to this Government

to forbear an act which it feels is its right, and

duty, and interest to perform. The falsity is made

known to the officer instructed to carry that order

into effect: the officer feels it to be his duty to

proceed in the execution of the order, notwithstanding

the change of circumstances which produced it.

Upon the last mentioned subject, I am dis-

tinguishedly authorized, to state to the Indians, that

the President of the United States has "suggested

to Governor Troup the necessity of his abstaining

from his entering into, and surveying the ceded land, till the time prescribed by the

treaty for their removal."

There is perhaps no principle of national law

better established, or more universally admitted

than that the contracting parties to a treaty pos-

sess the right, and in a case like the one in question,

the exclusive right of expounding and car-

rying into effect such treaty. The decision of

the letter which I shall without delay refer

to the Department of War, announces your inten-

tion to cause the line, to be run between this

State and Alabama, and to survey the public

land of the State within the late ceded territory.

Upon the last mentioned subject, I am dis-

tinguishedly authorized, to state to the Indians, that

the President in this case, must govern me in

my intended conference with the Indians; and

this conference must necessarily take place be-

fore the subject can be submitted to the Presi-

dent; nor is it probable that, if it were again

submitted, that it would undergo any change.

I cannot, therefore, but express a confident

hope, that your Excellency may see the propriety

of abstaining from the proposed surveys, both

of the boundary line and of the land within the

late ceded territory, until the period

arrives, at which the removal of the Indians is

required.

In the expression of this hope, I am actuated

by no other feeling than that of an earnest de-

sire to devote my best efforts toward an amicable

adjustment of the existing differences with the

Indians upon just principles, regarding the inter-

ests of the State as in all respects the same as

the interests of the Union or General Govern-

ment; they are in fact the same, as different parts

of a great animated body, through which

gence to their own best interests; it is more to be lamented that the impostors and knaves cannot be dragged from their hiding places and punished. Prepossessing these unhappy people to continue blind and obdurate, the utmost which your government can do, in the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance, will be to relinquish the benefit which would result to it from the execution of the Treaty, and guaranty to them for their permanent home, the lands west of the Georgia line. If the Cherokees continue to conduct themselves in like temper, the like provision may be made for them—but how will this accord with the recent policy adopted by the United States, or with the substantial and lasting interests of the Indians? In every estimate of humanity, it would be better that this deceitful charm, by which they are bound should be broken & dispelled, that after adjustment & reconciliation of differences the entire body should move without sorrow to the country allotted to them. I am persuaded that no efforts of yours will be unceasly to accomplish this most desirable and holy end; holy, I say, because it is the only one which can consist with their peace, safety, and happiness. Pardon me for throwing out these hasty and desultory reflections: they have no doubt already presented themselves to your own mind. Presuming that the followers of McIntosh, who almost exclusively occupy the Georgia lands, will remove, and that, in their present unsettled condition, it would be very desirable to them to do so, whilst that it would save to the United States the expense of their maintenance and support here, I would feel myself obliged if consistently with your duty, you would give every encouragement to such dispositions.

With great consideration and regard,
G. M. TROUP.
Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES—Fort Mitchell.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825.

Sir: I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honor to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by McIntosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villainy to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now, sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by McIntosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man, Marshall has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissentient voice to the survey among the friendly Chiefs. All the Chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same; and so they have declared to others both in and out of Council; and for this you have my word of honor, and may have my oath. I very well know that, from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, the oath even of a Governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you, sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their Chief Magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say, in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them. Every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. M. TROUP.
To C. VANDENVENTER,
Chief Clerk, War Department.

POLITICAL.

For the Gazette.
Hopkinsville August 18th, 1825.

DEAR SIR:

In obedience to the appointment of a respectable body of your constituents, composed of the citizens of Todd, Christian and Trigg, convened in this town on this day, the undersigned inclose to you a copy of the preamble and resolutions passed by said meeting and request your immediate answer.—As the resolutions will shew you the vote of your district, in the late election of representatives, was considered by the meeting an infallible instruction in relation to the late act of the Legislature re-organizing the court of Appeals and it is made our duty to inquire of you, whether you consider it in that light; and whether you will vote for repealing said law. From your uniform devotion to the right of instruction when exercised by freemen, we have no doubt that you will pay great respect to the known will of the people, and it will afford us great pleasure to be enabled by yourself to announce to the citizens of your district that you will act in obedience to their wishes.

Very respectfully,
your ob't servants,
(Signed) JOHN F. HENRY,
EDW'D. BRADSHAW, Comtee.
JOHN BRYAN.

COL. YOUNG EWING, Senator, &c.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

We consider the right of the constituent to instruct his representative in all questions of expediency, as one of the vital principles of a representative democracy. It has now become an axiom in politics, so universally admitted, that the course of the proposition requires no refutation. The right of the people to examine and decide upon all political questions which regard their constitution and their interest is equally manifest, and a late act of the general assembly of this Commonwealth re-organizing the Court of Appeals, having been the subject of deep interest and deliberate consideration by the people, and having mainly determined their suffrage in the late election of Representatives in this Senatorial district and the constitutionality and expediency of said enactment having been denied by a fair and honest majority of four hundred and seventy-one voters; Therefore it is resolved as the sense of this meeting—

1st. That the majority so ascertained at the polls, is considered by us as tantamount to the most delicate and positive instruction to our Senator to vote for the repeal of said law.

2d. That a Committee of three be appointed to address a letter to our Senator Col. Young Ewing, and ascertain from him, whether he will consider the vote for Representatives in his Senatorial district as a sufficient instruction, as to the constitutionality of the law, re-organizing the Court of Appeals, and whether he will vote for the repeal of said law.

3d. That the proceedings of this meeting with the letter addressed to Col. Ewing, and his reply, be published by the Committee in the Hopkinsville Republican, &c.

August 20th 1825.

Gentlemen:—In reply to a letter, including resolutions addressed to me by you as Committee on behalf of a meeting of the citizens in Hopkinsville, convened on the 18th ultimo, in pursuance of a piece published in the Republican, signed by Capt. John Hawkins, I cannot but again in justice to my feelings, reiterate the same sentiments contained in my note of that date to your Chairman. From the very general language of the publication, and a proceeding so singular and unprecedented, it was left to those at a distance and in other states, who were not acquainted with the object of that meeting, to conjecture, and draw any conclusions, no matter how they might effect my moral character and feelings. I cannot but express my astonishment at the precipitancy which has marked this transaction, I could not upon a subject so

important to my country, and so interesting to myself, and calculated to produce no small degree of embarrassment, give to the letter of the Committee that early attention, which would have enabled me to reply immediately. I can feel no desire that any of my public acts as a legislator should remain concealed, or unexamined by my constituents, for although I may have often erred. Yet in the midst of error I can say with a clear conscience that the best of motives for my country's good, have been with me the moving principle, and the long and continued confidence reposed in me by the intelligent freemen of this district, my services for nearly forty years in the field and councils of my country—they are gratifying assurances that those sentiments and feelings have been appreciated by the people, and will be to me a source of gratification of which no misfortune can deprive me. In the course of my life I never knew an instance like the present; that a meeting no matter how respectable, composed of not more than one third part of the voters of this Senatorial district, should conceive that their opinion, as to the motives which influenced the individual voters at the late election was conclusive, as to the opinion of the citizens of this district upon the constitutionality of the late law reorganizing the Court of Appeals, and should be regarded by the undersigned as "infallible instructions." It may be urged that the election of members to the House of Representatives should be taken as "tantamount to the most deliberate instructions," to the Senators, and should be by them so regarded. But if this principle is admitted to be correct in its full extent, as the letter of the Committee and Resolutions would seem to regard it, then it would be absurd to adopt into practice, what would be a palpable violation of the Constitution, and a violation of the rights of the people.

On the 27th of May last, forty individuals, viz: Seventeen Americans and Twenty-three Mexicans left Santa Fe. The Mexicans were from El Paso del Norte, Chihuahua, and from the Province of Sonora on the Gulf of California. Among the Mexicans was a gentleman of wealth and distinction, and a member of the Mexican Congress. The party had about 500 horses and mules; and one of the Mexicans started with about 800 sheep destined for Missouri, but was prevailed on to send them back, but would not admit of the impracticability of the enterprise.

About 150 miles from the Mexican frontier they met the Tennessee company, about 35 in number, going on safely.

On the 14th day, after crossing the Arkansas river, the party fell in with about 700 Osage Indians, by whom they were robbed of 140 horses and mules, and many of the party, especially the Mexicans, were beaten with sticks, apparently with intention to provoke hostilities.

At 70 miles distance from the Missouri frontier the party met the Road Commissioners, going on well. On arriving at the first settlements, the Mexicans stopped to refresh themselves and horses; after which, the principal individual among them, the member of Congress will go on to the city of Washington, from the laudable desire of becoming personally acquainted with the people and institutions of our country.

Gen. Carroll has been re-elected Governor of Tennessee without opposition.

Ab. J. Williams President of the Senate pro tem. is now the acting governor of Missouri.

James B. Ray has been elected governor of Indiana.

John Murphrey is elected Governor of the state of Alabama, without opposition.

A letter from a Gentleman dated Camden S. C. August 1st, says, "A man of the name of William Shannon died in this place about ten days ago whose relations live in the vicinity of Lexington." The gentleman requests that his death may be published in the Kentucky papers for the information of his friends.

GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY.
At the Grand Annual Communication of the Most Worshipful the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, begun and held in the town of Lexington, on Monday the 29th day of August, 1825, the following Brethren were duly elected and appointed Grand Officers for the ensuing twelve months, and installed and proclaimed as such: to wit—

M. W. THOMAS HORDE BRADFORD, of Georgetown, GRAND MASTER.

R. W. DABNEY CARR COSBY, of Springfield, DEPUTY GRAND MASTER.

W. DANIEL BRECK, of Richmond, SENIOR GRAND WARDEN.

W. ROBERT JOHNSTON, of Frankfort, JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN.

M. R. WILLIAM STERMAN, of Jessamine, GRAND CHAPLAIN.

WILLIAM WRIGHT SOUTHGATE, of Covington, GRAND ORATOR.

DANIEL BRADFORD, of Lexington, GRAND SECRETARY.

MICHAEL FISHEL, of Lexington GRAND TREASURER.

PHILIP SWIGERT, of Frankfort, SENIOR GRAND DEACON.

CHARLES JONES WALKER, of Richmond, JUNIOR GRAND DEACON.

JAMES MASON PIKE, of Lexington, GRAND MARSHAL.

THOMAS SMITH, of Lexington, GRAND SWORDBEARER.

ROBERT MACNITT, of Lexington, GRAND PURSUANT.

FRANCIS WALKER, of Lexington, GRAND STEWARD AND TYLER.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber informs the Public that on Monday the fifth of September he will open a school near the lower end of first street in the house lately occupied by Stephen H. Reed. A limited number of boys will be instructed in the usual branches of an English education and if required in the Latin and Greek Languages. The customary charges will be made.

PETER W. JANUARY.

September 2d 1825—35—t.

INFORMATION WANTED.

ON the 25th of July, ult., Henry Emmons left his house in the suburbs of Lexington for the purpose of procuring a wagon to move his family a short distance into town, and has not been heard from since, any person who can give information respecting him will confer a favor on his disconsolate family consisting of a wife and five small children, one of which (a son) has been born since he went away.

Henry Emmons is 35 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark hair and blue eyes; his left hand is scarred with a burn—the fore finger on which is crooked, he is a cooper by trade, is addicted to drink and when intoxicated talkative, has a stoppage in his speech.

ROSANNA EMMONS.

August 29, 1825—35—t.

LOST.

IN the streets of Lexington between Higgin's corner and the Post Office yesterday two United States Bank notes, one of Twenty, and another of Five dollars, whoever will deliver them to the Printer shall be liberally rewarded.

September 2d 1825—35—t.

The Gazette:

EDITED BY JOHN BRADFORD.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1825.

By the ship Euphrates, capt Sprague arrived at Boston letters to the 6th July had been received.

One of the 5th from Liverpool says "It is impossible to give you any idea of the consternation among cotton holders—there is no demand for it—and the spinners will not purchase more than a supply from day to day and I dare not quote the price, or say much about it." Another of July 6 says "Cotton is deplorably dull, and only 367 bags sold in the last three days, so that prices are quite nominal—and no change of consequence has occurred in general produce."

INTERCOURSE WITH MEXICO.

Extracts from the Missouri Advocate.

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ROBERT MACNITT, of Lexington, GRAND

PURSUANT.

FRANCIS WALKER, of Lexington, GRAND

STEWARD AND TYLER.

OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST.

Of the 7th class.

Grand Masonic Hall Lottery.

THE ONE THOUSAND



POET'S CORNER.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

CHARITY.

I saw a man, a child of woe,
Approach, with halting step and slow,
A fellow mortal's door:
In health I saw him go away,
With manly step and visage gay,
His sorrows were no more.

I saw a man in prison bound,
With iron walls and chains around,
The child of misery:
I quickly saw the moving bar,
The bolt recede, the door ajar,
The prisoner was free.

I saw the sick man on his bed,
Without a hand to press his head,
Death seemed around to stalk:
I saw the monster yield his prey,
A some sweet voice was heard to say,
"Take up thy bed and walk."

I heard the slanderous tale go forth,
And taint the gale from south to north:
I saw the maiden pine:
I saw rever'd every ear,
I saw the maid without a tear,
The lily-wreath entwine.

I saw the simple go astray,
And fall to vice an easy prey—

The sword began to draw,
I heard a voice the victim cheer,
As some sweet angel dropt a tear,
And blotted out the law,
I saw erroneous nature go
Bind fold into the paths of woe—
To frown the world begins
I heard a voice of sweetness say,
"Tis nature's doom to go astray,"—
"Show me the perfect man."

These works, blast Charity, were thine,—
Thou daughter of the skies benign,—
To whom the task is given,
On earth to wipe our tears away,
To set them right who go astray,
And lead the way to heaven.

PYTHIAS.

WEAVING.

ABRAHAM DEYARMON.

R EPECTFULLY informs the public in general that he has commenced the Weaving business in all its various branches as follows. Coverlets, Diaper, Satinets, Jests, and imitation of Venetian Carpetting &c.

He will also attend to the BLUE & BLACK, Dying and Scouring. He pledges himself, that no exertions shall be spared by him to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their work, his establishment is in a part of the house occupied by Mr Bridewell as a Saddlers Shop on Main Street and directly opposite the Baptist grave yard where he may be found at all times.

August 9th 1825—32-tf.

The Lafayette

FEMALE ACADEMY

COMMENCES its sixth session on MONDAY, the 5th of September next, and continues till the first Monday in February.

From the difficulty of classing those who come irregularly, it is hoped that all who attend will be present with the session, for the benefit and convenience of both the PUPILS and the INSTRUCTORS.

TERMS as usual in CURRENCY, and payment always quarterly in advance.

Lexington August 8th, 1825.—32-3w.

Mr. DANIEL IRWIN, Mrs. JANE IRWIN,

THE notice I shall attend at the office of C. Humphreys on Saturday, 1st of October next, to take security depositions to be read in a suit in Chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court where I am complainant and you and others are defendants.

LYDIA HAPPY by JEROME ROGERS guard.

September 2, 1825—33—4t.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing of JAMES P. RUCKER, the following Slaves or either of them; viz William a man and Precilla his wife, and their children of the names (to wit) George, George Ann, Patience, Dick, William and James, as these slaves are all my property in right of my dower in the estate of John Mc Daniel dec'd.

MARY HAMILTON late MARY McDANIEL.

August 1st 1825—32—3t*

Fayette County to wit.

THEN taken up by Joseph Rutherford six miles from Lexington on the Hickman Road one white mare Fleabitten about the neck and shoulders, about twelve years old. Fourteen hands two inches high no brand Appraised to fifteen dollars in silver or gold by Francis Downing and John Kiser before me this 27th day of April 1825.

August 12th 1825.—32—3t*

O KEEN. J. P.

To Printers !!

THIS SALE at this office, the following PRINTING Materials viz One Imperial Press and One super Royal Press,

250 lb Pica
200 do Long Primer
180 do Bourgois
150 do Brever
40 do Double Pica
25 do Cannon

Together with 5' 7, & 10 lines Pica and other Job letter.

Composing sticks

17 feet of one column rules for super royal or imperial paper

7 do double and single fat advertisements.

28 lbs Books and Newspaper Metal scabbards

2 pair medium and super royal chases.

One small job chase

17 pair cases

6 case stands

1 News Galley

1 Bank

1 iron casting stone and stand &c &c

The whole of the above articles are nearly new and may be had cheap for ready money.

Lexington, July 22, 1825.—33—3t

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed here

Queensware & China.

JAMES HAMILTON, MAIN STREET,

H AS imported direct from Liverpool a large and extensive assortment of Liverpool and China ware selected with care expressly for this market, containing

Blue Printed Dining Ware new and elegant patterns, do do Tea do do do do Plates Twifiers & Muffins, do Oval Dishes, do Covered do very handsome, do Soup Tureens, do Sauce do Bakewell and Nappies, do Mugs and Pitchers, do Bowls Basins and Creams, do Teaspoons, sugars and Creams, do Coffee Bowls and Saucers, do Tea cups and Saucers &c &c. Gold Band Tea sets, some very handsome, Enamelled edged and C G wave of every description which will be sold whole sale or retail, at a very small advance for cash.

CASH will be given for a few tons of

HEMP.

Lexington, May 12, 1825.—19-tf.

Law Notice.

JAMES O. HARRISON,

WILL practice LAW in the Fayette Courts, his office is kept above the office of the Clerk of the County Court

LEXINGTON, July 15, 1825—28-tf

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES SHANNON, Late of Wheeling, Va.

WILL practice law in the Circuit and County Court of Fayette, and the Circuit Courts of Bourbon and Jessamine. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention. His office is on Short Street.

LEXINGTON, Dec. 20, 1824—25-tf.

LAW NOTICE.

Robert J. Beckenridge, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLER AT LAW, WILL ATTEND THE FAYETTE CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS.

Lexington, April 6, 1824—15-tf.

A CARD.

Abram S. & Elijah H. Drake, TAILORS,

WOULD inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in business, and have made a permanent arrangement with one of the most fashionable and celebrated Shops in Philadelphia, to furnish them with every change of fashions, immediately on their arrival from London. They pledge themselves, with confidence, to all who may please to favor them with their orders, that their work shall be executed in the most neat and tasty style. They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELECES. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.

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They have on hand for Sale a few pieces of CLOTH & CASSIMERE,

low for Cash, and also a few sets of SPRINGS for gentlemen's riding Pantaloons, &c. Their Shop is kept in Main Street, a few doors below Mrs. Keen's Inn. Ladies and Gentlemen please call and see us.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE,

Has just returned from Philadelphia and New York, where he has spent upwards of twelve months in the best shops in those Cities, for the express purpose of obtaining a perfect knowledge of the most modern and improved modes of CUTTING and MAKING all kinds of garments for gentlemen in his line; and also, LADIES' RIDING DRESSES and PELECES. He has brought with him from Mr. WATSON'S Shop, Philadelphia, a new Suit, made in the most splendid and fashionable style.